

Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

July 29, 1904 1540

Of the above steamers 9 were from the south and came from infected ports. All had been disinfected in Callao and some in both Callao and Guayaquil, except the *Pizzaro*, which was partially disinfected at Callao. Of the steamers coming from the south, 6 were from Chile and the ports of Peru and Ecuador; 3 were coasters from Guayaquil and intermediate ports. Those from the north were, Pacific Mail vessels coming from San Francisco and the coast between that port and Panama.

The decree by which the quarantine was turned over to the American Government, and the circular letters issued for the information of those concerned, have been forwarded as issued. (See Public Health Reports, June 17, 1904, page 1245.)

Report from Bocos del Toro, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Osterhout reports as follows: Week ended July 14, 1904. Present officially estimated population not obtainable; number of deaths, 2; prevailing diseases, malarial fevers; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

Bills of health were issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Destination.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.		Pieces of baggage.
July 8 10 13 14	Colombia	do	20	1 1 1 2	0 0 0 0	2 2 2 2 3

PERU.

Reports from Callao-Plague in Callao and Lima.

Assistant Surgeon Lloyd reports, June 18, 25, and 27, as follows: During the 2 weeks ended June 11 there were 3 deaths from plague in Callao. Seven other cases were isolated as suspicious, of which 5 are probably plague.

During the same period there were 19 new cases, with 6 deaths, in Lima. These figures are not official, and are subject to correction

later.

Conditions in Antofagasta improved—Plague in Valparaiso—No change at Payta.

During the week ended June 18 there were in Lima 15 new cases of plague with 5 deaths. In Callao no cases are reported. In Antofagasta there seems to be some improvement. I think it is quite certain that plague exists in Valparaiso. In Payta the situation shows no improvement. (Unofficial.)

During the week ended June 25 there were 5 cases of plague in Lima, with 3 deaths. One suspicious death occurred in Callao, but the cause of death has not yet been determined. It was probably

plague. (Unofficial.)